

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

NO. 22.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE

## ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 70,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 200,145 15

Loans on undelivered personal security, due within sixty days..... 174,820 23

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 9,425 69

Premises due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return..... 18,900 00

Accounts due from Agents not included in above..... 17,855 49

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 1,604 45

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies)..... 5,998 46

Missouri defence warrants..... 1,814 09

Revenue stamps..... 411 00

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... 543,990 36

## LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or arrears to policyholders..... 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture, \$7,000 00

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357, 900 00

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deponed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and exact statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested is real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County,---In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 12th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNDONY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written:

W. T. SAMUEL AUDITOR.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for BLUING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY DBUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865-3m\*

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11-2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

### Our Consecrations.

From out each yesterday of life  
All have some precious store to keep;

Some little store of golden worth,

Some treasure rescued from the deep  
Of those gone hours; ere yet the waves

Of time have closed their quiet graves.

Thrice dark of all dark days that one  
Which leaves no brightness from its hours,

No nightingale to sing at eve,

No after fragrance from its flowers,

No holy dew distilled from Heaven,

To consecrate it fresh at oven.

Bless'd art thou, heart that yearnest (thought

The tears that d in thine eyes ho vain)

To call back something from the past,

Some yesterday to life again,

The gladdest summer of our years

We consecrate by autumn tears.

Each consecrates some precious part,

Some secret store of hidden worth

We garner eich our harvest sheaves

Our golden memories of earth,

Against the winter time of need—

That we may often come and feed.

And when the yesterdays of life

Shall all be numbered, still I deem

Each one shall have his store to keep,

His faulless relic of earth's dream;

Some shadows softened by God's light;

Some star that made his journey bright.

Hannah Fanthorn's Sweetheart.

Fifty years ago, and yet I've but to shut

my eyes and there comes Willy over the hill,

I used to see him coming when I sat

Waiting for him at the farm-house window

Sometimes on horseback, oftener a foot, for

The Hall was not very far away.

Now-a-days you see the boys and men all alike in

black, or with (maybe) a bit of gray or

brown. It wasn't so then. Will wore a

blue coat with guilt buttons, and knee-

breeches, and silk stockings, and buckles on

his shoes, and a buff vest; and on gala days,

claret-color and white silk. Handsome in

any one's eyes and wonderfully so in mine;

for I was half Quakeress, half Methodist,

and had never worn anything gay myself.

Tall? Surely he was tall. Never a Haslet

under six feet, and broader in the shoulders

than any one of his age. Straight-

featured and rosy, and just twenty-five.

Will's father was rich Squire Haslet, and

they lived at the Hall, a grand house, we

thought it, for we plain people. Father

was a Quaker, mother a Methodist, and he kept

to the plain dress and language of his life.

In those days there never was a Methodist

who wore gay colors or new fashions, and

mother took to the poke bonnets and grave

dresses naturally.

No—I'll marry no one who weds me be-

cause he's bound to me, and not from love!

So we were quiet enough, not a picture nor

an ornament in the house. Not a fidde-

lough, though brother Barzillai begged to have

one. And at dusk Saturday night work put

away, and the house clean and not so much

as a monthly cooked the Sabbath through.

Every thing cold, and mother put the key

in her pocket and took us girls one way to

the Methodist meeting, and father took the

boys to Quaker meeting—for that was the

compact, and they never let religion come

between them.

It was all so different at the Squire's. The

curtains and carpets and Mrs. Haslet's cap-

itals all aglow with color.

And Sunday a feast-day, with more work for

the servants than any other, and guests down from

the city, and the piano—such a wonder to all—and

the harp a-playing. They went to church if

they chose, and sat in the Squire's high-

backed pew with curtains.

Mother used to say—she was a bit prejudiced—that what

with the organ and altar cloths and fonts and

carvings and painted windows and gay

bonnets, the Episcopalian church was for all

the world like a play house. Sister Ellis

used to say to me, "For all that I'd like a

pink bonnet myself and to go where there

was music in the church."

Ellis hadn't a Quaker bone in her body

nor a Methodist drop in her blood. I always

wondered Will didn't come a wooing her instead of me.

That night there went a note to Willie.

"MASTER WILLIASLET—I've thought

the Hall to me?" It was my Wil-

lie's love I cared for. Tell him he is free!

"You must tell him yourself," she said.—

"If you care to see him happy, open his cage," and she tied set on her hool and sped away.

I was a bit of a thing with blue eyes and

a skin like wax—not a drop of color in it, and didn't there come an artist, who painted

miniatures, to our place one summer and tell me my face was "classical," and nearer a

"antique" than anything he ever saw.—

I was pleased with the first, but the last

worried me, for what I could, though it

sounded like a compliment, I could not make

Willie, and said he,

Thurlow Weed on Secretary Stanton.

Interesting Scraps of History.

From the New York Times.

The malignant but senseless assault of Montgomery Blair upon Secretary Stanton, is having one good effect, in calling out, as it does, triumphant vindications of the character and services of a really great and patriotic statesman. Col. Forney and an intelligent correspondent (C. P. S.) in the Times have furnished contributions to a vindication still, however, incomplete, for it is never essential to a Government that it should have the "right man in the right place," this Government was twice pre-eminently fortunate in having Mr. Stanton—first in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, and next in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

There is somewhere in Maryland, a supposed locality where Mr. Blair affects to find "fellow citizens" on whom to inflict imaginary species. These fictions enable him to get long-winded tirades into the newspapers, one of which, garnished with flaming head-lines, appeared in the World, and the introductory expletives in the Tribune. Mr. Blair says:

"It is apparent, from the whole course of public affairs, that Mr. Seward acted in concert with Buchanan's administration during the last three months of his term. He was, no doubt, advised, through Mr. Stanton, who was in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, of the policy it had adopted in reference to the seizure of everything that appertained to the nation in the South. It was to the coalition then formed between Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton that the latter became Secretary of War to Mr. Lincoln." He adds: "Mr. Seward of this treaty of the War and Navy Departments, under Buchanan, to make no resistance to the policy of dislocating the Union, to offer no coercion to impede its independence—and Mr. Seward's course shows he approved and adopted this policy. Is it not strange that Mr. Seward should have kept that paralysis on the country from the 4th of March to the 13th of April, when the confederation of Sumter aroused the people?"

This treason—for such is the charge—was committed, if at all, before Mr. Lincoln came into office. Why did Mr. Blair not conceal it, but sit there with Mr. Seward in the Cabinet, claiming all the while to be Mr. Seward's friend and champion, quarreling with others, but even furiously supporting Mr. Seward? But the charges are untrue, viciously untrue.

The truth is, that the first and paramount design of the secession leaders was to obtain, before, or on the 4th of March, by *coup d'état*, possession of the capital, with the sanction of the Government. That design was thwarted by Mr. Stanton. As a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, he became informed of the treasonable objects of his colleagues, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey, and of the imbecility, at least, of the President. Placing himself in confidential communication with Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton went to his watch and his work boldly and sagaciously. Traitors were by degrees weeded out of the Cabinet, and their vacant seats given to Gen. Dix and Judge Holt, who co-operated with Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward in preserving the Government. The 4th of March approached, amid treasons and conspiracies in the highest classes. Washington, was without doubt, disloyal. A conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore was discovered and thwarted. On the occasion of the inauguration General Scott had scarcely more than 2,000 troops for the defense of the Capital. The danger was imminent. But the chief traitors had been ejected from the Cabinet. Their plans were disconcerted. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and the Government prevailed! For that Government's salvation the people and the Union are indebted to the Roman virtues of Elwin M. Stanton.

It was, I do not, owing to the "conciliation" then formed between Seward and Stanton, that the latter was called into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Such ordeals "try men's souls." The life of a nation was in the issue. It was saved as a brand from the burning." The struggle bound Messrs. Stanton and Seward together with "hooks of steel."

During the five or six weeks that Mr. Stanton was striving to preserve the Capital, though in constant communication through a trusty third party, Messrs. Stanton and Seward never met. When the danger was over and the day of rejoicing came, Mr. Stanton supped with Mr. Seward. I was present, meeting Mr. Stanton then for the first time. Confidence had been established between these eminent men while engaged as counsel many years ago, in an important and protracted trial, in Michigan. I believe. But it was then and there that I learned how large a debt of gratitude we owed to Edwin M. Stanton before the rebellion broke out.

And how immensely has that debt been augmented by his three years of indomitable industry, inflexible integrity, high courage and devoted patriotism, in the War Department? With a War Secretary deficient in any of those great qualities, our trials, always serious, would have become perilous indeed. But with a man at the head of the War Department whose courage and capacity rose with and triumphed over every disaster, all was safe.

Yet, with a personal knowledge of the utter falsehood of his charges, Montgomery Blair, who is a "comion scold" in the Cabinet, and a political nuisance everywhere, is engaged in traducing, or endeavoring to traduce, Secretary Stanton.

Of Secretary Seward, Mr. Blair says:

Mr. Seward, it seems, made no direct reply to a letter of Judge Campbell, referring to the pledges he communicated from him to the Confederate commissioners, and stating to him that "the pledge to evacuate Fort Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. These words were, 'before this letter reaches you, (a proposed letter by me to President Davis), Sumter will have been evacuated.' Mr. Seward did, however, in an intimated statement made in the Albany Evening Journal by Thurlow Weed, admit that he, 'Gov. Seward, conversed freely with Judge Campbell; we do not deny, nor do we doubt, that these conversations, at one period he intimated that Fort Sumter would be evacuated. He certainly believed so, founding his opinion on his knowledge of General Scott's recommendation.'

Mr. Seward has endured, as is his habit, much of misapprehension and obloquy, in reference to this question, without reply. I shall content myself now with saying that a few days will entirely clear away the mists which have rendered it obscure, placing the responsibility, with the reasons for his action, where it belongs.

In allusion to Mr. Blair's unfounded slander, that Governor Seward "played for and against the Union," Col. Forney, knowing how much friendship the Ex-Postmaster General professed for Gov. Seward, remarks that he "does not know when he took offense!" I can give the information. He "took offense" when "an inferior lawyer," as Col. Forney calls Mr. Blair, was not ap-

pointed Chief Justice. Mr. Blair says that Mr. Seward could have made him Chief Justice, but did not, and hence these false assertions, and hence these tirades of personal abuse.

T. W.

Copperheads Beseeching the Soldiers to Save Them.

The Copperheads of the North, after having resolved "the war a failure," and, for four years, aided their rebel friends of the South by keeping up a persistent "fire in the rear" of our Union enemies, are now vociferously calling upon the soldiers whose cause they denounced, to save them from the total annihilation consequent upon the failure of the rebellion. In Iowa, taught by their experience in nominating a soldier for Governor or two years ago, they have borne to make any formal nomination, merely employing a "bogus soldiers' convention" to nominate a soldier candidate whom they accept, expecting to catch the game at the end of the race. In this they have merely followed the example of the monkey in the fable, employing the claws of others to rake the chestnuts from the fire which they hope, in due time, to devour.

In New York, a State in which, under the lead of Horatio Seymour, Ben and Fernando Wood and their associates, Copperheadism has been more impudent and defiant than elsewhere, a similar game is being played. At the very moment that the opposition press is ringing with denunciations of Gen. Slocum, commanding in the State of Mississippi, for his interference with Provisional Governor Sharkey's plans for the reorganization of the rebel army, the Copperhead Convention at Albany nominates Gen. Slocum for Secretary of State on the Copperhead ticket. Was there ever a more humiliating confession of the utter poverty of a party, and abandonment of the principles upon which it was accustomed to enter the canvass so defiantly during the last four years? What ignominious acknowledgment of error, marking them as unworthy to be trusted in all time to come! What repudiation of their whole record for four years past. But this "right about face" will scarcely deceive the people, however the actors in it may deceive themselves. Col. Bentou, notwithstanding the honored name which was accustomed to achieve such triumphs a score of years ago, is destined to an ignominious defeat in Iowa, while Gen. Slocum, if he does not repudiate connection with the anti-war party, will be most emphatically repudiated by the people.—*Its. State Journal.*

REVOLT OF THE Nien-fel.—Affairs in the Chinese Empire are fast going from bad to worse. Beside the old Taiping movement, we have of late heard much about an insurrection of the Mohamedan population, then a revolt of the Imperial troops near Hankow, and finally of the Nien-fel insurrection in the North, which seems to be more formidable than any which has preceded it. The Imperial General San-ko-sin having been slain in the vain endeavor to resist their advance. The mail just received brings reports, generally believed, that the capital has already been taken.—The Nien-fel revolt is something which has sprung upon the country without warning and with irresistible force. United to the Mohamedan insurgents, led by eminent chieftains, their forces well organized, and aiming at the overthrow of the Imperial Government, it is difficult to predict the result. Conscious of their peril the authorities at Pekin, when too late, invoked the aid of British military officers, who probably had good reasons for declining to accede to the application.

Burgevin, whose release is demanded of the Imperial authorities by the American minister, has been engaged sometimes on the side of the Government and sometimes with the insurgents, as circumstances seemed to favor. He no doubt hoped to achieve that degree of success realized by his predecessor, Gen. Ward, as leader of the disciplined Chinese, but has met with repented reverses and seems to be influenced by policy rather than principle. The demand of the minister may be prompted in some degree by the circumstances of the capture, Burgevin having been enticed from the vessel on which he resided in the port of Amoy by an invitation purporting to come from an Imperial mandarin. On the other hand, the Government, it is said, has sent to him ten cents and an hour's work to reward for some practical work shortly

RELEASED ON HIS OWN TESTIMONY.—There is a "Humane Statute" in Maine which permits a prisoner arraigned for murder to testify in his own behalf. A case has recently been tried in that State in which a man, charged with killing, was enabled to refute the evidence against him and obtain his release. The testimony of witnesses left no doubt that the prisoner killed the person alleged; but as the deed was done in the dark no one but himself could know whether it was in self-defense or not. The remarkable simplicity and apparent truthfulness of the prisoner, his prompt and ready answers freedom from all contradiction and equivocation, and, in fact, every test of truth were so striking, that the court, jury and the crowd of listeners were all convinced that he was fully justified in the killing. Without his own testimony, however, he would probably have been severely dealt with by the law. The new act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maine.

the soil around them, whether they cultivate it or not. The simple question before the responsible Southern landholders is this. Shall our liberated blacks support themselves as our laborers, or be supported as idlers, thieves and vagrants?—N. Y. Herald.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.—By glancing over the official proceedings of the Copperhead Convention, as published in their organs, an important omission will be discovered. The following resolution was offered by Mr. H. W. Petrik, of Lycoming, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, without debate:

"Resolved, That the soldiers of 1861-62 should have appropriated to them not less than one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and that Congress be urged to make such appropriation."

In examining the report of the committee, this resolution is missing, and from what we can learn, it led to a protracted discussion in the secret meeting of the committee, where it was almost unanimously rejected by that body.

HON. HENRY A. WISE ON EMANCIPATION.—In his letter to General Grant, Wise says: So far from my being opposed to the name of "freedom," as indicating the condition of slaves tried by the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished, that not only the slaves are, in fact, at last freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the ending of the war, indeed, had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness if not the wickedness of slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily as an accomplished one, and am determined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive by all the means in my power to make it beneficial to both races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice.

The Fenian Movement.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The World's correspondent from Dublin, Ireland, says:

"Fenianism is at last spreading where it can do most good or evil. Agents have been in Ireland, and, in an incredible short time,

have created a most terrible excitement not only here, but throughout the entire kingdom.

The greatest alarm prevails among the priesthood, the majority of whom, though

opposed to English rule, denounce from the pulpit the Fenian brotherhood.

The secret of their opposition lies in the fact that the order alienates the people from the priesthood.

They favor any movement against England, either moral or physical; but it must, they say, originate with them, and be guided by them.

We now hear of drilling over the country, in some places in squads, and in others by entire regiments.

The lazy constabulary here have had a very hard time of late.

The authorities in many instances have sent them out reconnoitering.

Where Fenians are drilling they are kept

constantly on the march, but it is seldom

that they meet with their enemy.

Only three collisions have thus far taken place, one of them, resulting in loss of life.

The young men in various parts of Dublin have

combined together, subscribed money, and, as they cannot afford to go to the country

and encamp there for several days, they

have hired halls where they are taught in military drill.

The constabulary here are aware of these secret assemblies, but either dare not or will not interfere with them,

and pretend not to know their locality.

Our friends in the United States now look forward for some practical work shortly

As a specimen of early marriages, none is

more remarkable than that of one of the Holkar's sons at Indore lately.

The bridegroom is only six years old, and the bride three years old.

The head ornaments of one of the elephants was made of pure gold.

A salute of two hundred and ten guns announced to the people the union of the happy pair.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

## Review of News.

Gen. Marmaduke has applied for a passport to leave the country. He is the only rebel General who has thus far availed himself of the privilege of expatriation.

Gen. Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister of the United States to Guatemala.

The Naval School will re-open at Annapolis during the present month. It is now being removed from Newport, R. I.

The Episcopal Convention of Tennessee, on Thursday last, elected Rev. Dr. Quintard, a noted Secessionist and a chaplain in the rebel army, Bishop of the diocese, without a dissenting voice.

Maj. Gen. Crook has assumed command at Wilmington, N. C.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now opened through its entire length. Mails for Mobile and intermediate points were forwarded for the first time since the war on Monday last.

207,000 bales of cotton were received at New Orleans during the past three months, ending September 1st.

The State Treasurer of Ohio, G. V. Dorsey, has been arrested for speculating in the public funds, and his office has been declared vacant by Governor Anderson.

Ex-Senator H. M. Rice has been nominated for Governor by the Democracy of Minnesota. He has been a War Democrat.

During the four years of the rebellion, Indiana furnished 192,337 troops and Wisconsin 96,009. In the latter State over \$10,000,000 was raised for bounties to soldiers.

The last steamer from Europe brings the news of the death of Judge Halyburton ("Sam Slick.")

Mr. Fred. Seward, who was so seriously injured in the attack made on the Secretary, will resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of State, on Monday next.

Gen. Slocum who received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State of New York, writes that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for any office this fall.

The sales of 520' in New York to foreign houses, during last week, amounted to between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000.

A National Convention of Carpenters concluded its sessions at New York on Saturday last. The next meeting will be at Detroit in September of 1866.

Twelve indictments have been found against Edward B. Ketchum, of which eleven are for forgery in the third degree, and one for grand larceny. The aggregate punishment, upon conviction, would be imprisonment for 65 years. A pleasant prospect.

Gen. Sheridan and Wright arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 1st inst.

Civil law has been in part restored in South Carolina. The cases of the freedmen will continue for the present to be tried before the Provost Marshal.

Gen. Grant had an enthusiastic reception at Springfield, Ills., on Tuesday last. Nearly thirty thousand people were present to welcome the distinguished guest.

During the month of August one hundred and forty-one post offices were re-opened in the States recently in rebellion.

The Alexandria (Virginia) Journal, referring to the late decision of the County Court, that by the bill of rights negroes were entitled to a trial by jury, shews that by the same bill the negroes have a right to vote, quoting the words that "all men shewing sufficient evidence of common interest with any attachments to the community, have the right of suffrage."

The receipts from internal revenue on Tuesday last were \$2,218,184.

One hundred and thirty patents were issued during the week ending Monday.

Northern colored regiments are being mustered out of service. Those organized in the South will remain in the service.

In the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, on Tuesday last, the Unionists chose only about one-fourth of the number. Wade Hampton and several other rebel officers were elected by large majorities.

The election in Arkansas, for State and county officers, will take place on the 10th prox.

**Conservative Democracy and its Claims.**

The Democracy of the country in all their conventions are declaring themselves to be the only hope for the salvation of the nation. They resolve that the wisdom, the virtue, the integrity of the country is in their ranks. With singular unanimity they lay claim to all that is great in statesmanship, in political economy and in all that combines to form the science of Government. In patriotism they have no equals; they can only live and move and have their being in "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." If the people do not restore them to power, and that right quickly, the country is lost. So this self and mutual admiration society resolves and declares. The States Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania in their State convention resolved: "If the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been preserv-

ed in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war." Gen. Runyon, the nominee for Governor of the States Rights men of New Jersey, thus expounds the belief of his party:

"Though the war is closed, there is no such Union as we had, and there will never be a union of hearts and interests until Democratic doctrines again prevail in the national councils. The management of this war was in the hands of those who know only how to destroy; who never did anything good. History will give those men their true position."

But how do these boasts and declarations stand the test of facts. The bill of indictment against this party is as full of counts, and as damning in their nature, as any bill that could be found against Jeff. Davis himself. They have declared the legitimacy of the secession movement; they have opposed the war for the Union; they have refused me for the strengthening and support of the armies and money to keep those armies from starvation and nakedness; they have opposed the Government in every measure taken for the suppression of the rebellion; they maligned Mr. Lincoln, till the assassin, nerved for his infamous work by their less infamous slanders, removed him from their path; and in every way, short of stepping into the ranks themselves, they have aided and abetted the rebellion. And though they declare that "if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed" there would have been no war, and that "until Democratic doctrines again prevail in the national councils" there will never be a true Union, yet it has passed into history that in the councils of this party the secession movement was resolved upon, and that they did all that a party could do to give it life and strength. James Buchanan and his cabinet nursed rebellion, and only failed in the utter ruin of their country through the patriotism of the few—now of the Union party—who they could not corrupt.

The very manner in which they speak of the war for the Union and of those who have conducted it to its successful issue, reveals the true spirit of this party. The Conservatives of Pennsylvania embody all that the party at large hold, when they talk of the "slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war," meaning, of course, that all this is chargeable alone upon the Administration and its supporters. So they charge that the contest on the part of Union men for their country's life was slaughter, that is, murder, and that the army of the Union was an army of murderers, disgracing their country and disgracing in the eyes of the world.—They "never did anything good," Gen. Runyon declares, and yet they have crushed the rebellion, proved the fallacy of the secession dogma, and secured the Constitution and the Union upon a foundation that can never be moved. Every loyal man looks upon this work and pronounces it good; but it is not good in the sight of the pseudo Democracy.

Now which will the people of the Union trust, the present claims and declarations of the Conservative Democracy, or their past deeds? By which will they judge them?—Deeds speak plainer than words, in the face of an action profession is nothing; "by their fruits ye shall know them." It is too late now for protestations of patriotism and loyalty. The people have marked their four years essay to ruin the country—to permit them now to rule would be suicidal to the interests and life of the nation.

**The Vagaries of Gov. Wise.**

Henry A. Wise, in his letter to Gen. Grant, strongly protests his innocence of any wrong during the late rebellion. In fact, according to his view, in the rebellion itself there was no wrong. Each State being an absolute sovereign, it could not become a traitor to, or rebel against the Union. The United States is a mere name, a confederation without unity, existing now as it did before the adoption of the present Constitution. The Constitution itself is a mere strip of paper to be torn in shreds at the will of any State. Instead then of Virginia rebelling against the Union, in the late rebellion it was the Union rebelling against Virginia when the Government, ignorantly supposing itself to be a Government and so possessed of the right of self-defense, drew the sword for its protection.

With these views the ex-Governor claims that he is as pure a patriot, as devoted to his country, and loves and cherishes the Union as cordially as the Union heroes of the past four years. With him patriotism exists in love of Virginia; devotion to country in devotion to Virginia and the Union, with his love for it, is only an entity while Virginia wills it. And this patriotism he compares with that of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and the great host of American citizens who took their whole country into their hearts and declared it should not be destroyed but with their lives. These declarations—these comparisons of the Governor only prove the truth of the poet's assertion.

**The little mouse with one poor hole,**  
Must surely be a mouse of little soul."

With all the teachings of the past four years before him, Gov. Wise says, "I believe these truths"—the right of secession and what is commonly called treason—"will perpetually revive and prevail to preserve the republican freedom of the people of the United States." These truths are now crushed to the earth, but the Governor hopes and believes they will revive, and, of course, with all the horrors they have brought upon our people. Gen. Martin, late of the Confederate army, in his speech before the Mississippi Convention, said: "When men talk about secession it simply means war, with all the horrors of war. It means long and hazardous marches, unnumbered sufferings, starvation, death." And instead of this bringing freedom and perpetuity to a government, Mr. Martin declares he often thought, when all around him were exulting over victory,

"What after all are we fighting for? What will be the result? How long will the government we are trying to establish hang together with its rope of sand—knit by the doctrine of secession?" Which of these speaks wisely and truly? The one who boasts of his training in the school of Jefferson and Madison—taught by mere theorists? or the one who, having seen those theories carried into practice and brought to the test and judged by the people, has learned the effect and accepted the result? There can be but one answer. Governor Wise has spoken well and truly of the abolishment of slavery; he has acknowledged that in the lurid light of war he has seen "the weakness, if not the wickedness, of slavery." But the scales have only half fallen from his eyes. The true teaching of the war is that secession can not and will not be allowed; that the doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of the States is antagonistic to the freedom and life of the Republic; that the United States is a power and nation, and was so meant to be by our fathers when they adopted the motto, "E pluribus unum"—not "many in one, one in many," but from many one—out of the voluntarily surrendered sovereignties of many States one Government.

## New York Conservatives.

The lust for power which has always characterized the Democratic party is well exhibited in the action of the late Congressional Convention of New York. The Conservative party of that State has been pre-eminent in its opposition to the war. In every possible way it has endeavored to poison its citizens against the Administration and to prevent them from joining the Union armies, denouncing in most malignant terms all who took up arms for their country's cause. The ruling party, according to their teachings, is the very sum of all iniquity and the substance of all wickedness. It is evil and only evil—by no possibility could any good come out of it.

The late Conservative State Convention, however, shows a disposition to change tactics—or what they call principles. They began to see something praiseworthy in the late war: acknowledge the services of the soldiers, and thank them for their noble and heroic deeds. There is something worthy of praise, too, in the Administration party. It is now a power in the land and must be courted—it is worth while to endeavor to catch some of its leaders and some of its votes.

So this Convention nominated for some of the high State offices four Republicans, or at least opposers of their party in all its pro-slavery and state rights doctrines and designs, and three of them are soldiers. The claims of the Seymours and Woods are disregarded, and those whom they have so strenuously opposed during the past four years are invited to take their places. The New York Tribune, in noticing the nomination of Gen. Slocum, shows well the prevailing animus of the party. "We understand," it says, "that Gen. Slocum, who heads the ticket, was a fair lawyer in Syracuse before he went to the War, and a Whig in old-time politics. He is now presented to catch the votes of soldiers by John A. Green, one of Seymour's home-guard Brigadiers, and so intense a Copperhead that he openly blamed Pemberton for surrendering Vicksburg to Gen. Grant when he might and should have held out longer. We believe Green has never even professed or pretended to desire the triumph of the armies of the Union. He edited throughout one of the rankest anti-National journals on the continent. Three years ago, we stood in its office while a Regiment of Onondaga Volunteers—Gen. Slocum's, perhaps—marched by on its way to the Binghamton station, to take the cars for the seat of war; and we shall not soon forget the jeers and sneers with which the Democratic crowd, collected in that *Carrier* office, signalized its departure. 'There goes another lot of d—d fools!' exclaimed one. 'I hope not one of them will ever get back!' yelled another; and such was the burden of the universal howl. And now John A. Green places Gen. Slocum, rather than Gustavus W. Smith or Mansfield Lovell, at the head of the Democratic State Ticket! If this is not an attempt to win votes by false pretenses, what could he?"

The great object of these Conservatives is to catch votes, and, as in Kentucky so in New York, false pretenses only can accomplish it. Noble party!

## A Magnanimous Deed.

Robert E. Lee, late of the late Confederate Army, has accepted the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. "The mother of Presidents" is enraptured at the great magnanimity and wonderful condescension of the renowned chieftain, and publishes his acceptance to the world, calling upon all to join her in praise of this heroic deed. The Lexington Gazette announces the event in an Extra, and gives as its opinion that "the high, noble, and patriotic motives which impelled our beloved chief, in accepting the honorable, but comparatively humble position tendered him by the authorities of the College, must win for him a new title to the admiration and love of his countrymen." How the General must have winced under this saponaceous application. It is a new thing in the annals of collegiate history that the acceptance of a College Presidency entitles a man to "the admiration and love of his countrymen"—that the office is such an humble position as to require great magnanimity in a gentleman to accept it. A College, of any character, is more honoring than honored in its offer of this high gift and in the acceptance.

With all the teachings of the past four years before him, Gov. Wise says, "I believe these truths"—the right of secession and what is commonly called treason—"will perpetually revive and prevail to preserve the republican freedom of the people of the United States." These truths are now crushed to the earth, but the Governor hopes and believes they will revive, and, of course, with all the horrors they have brought upon our people. Gen. Martin, late of the Confederate army, in his speech before the Mississippi Convention, said: "When men talk about secession it simply means war, with all the horrors of war. It means long and hazardous marches, unnumbered sufferings, starvation, death." And instead of this bringing freedom and perpetuity to a government, Mr. Martin declares he often thought, when all around him were exulting over victory,

uncrating the youth of his country, Gen. Lee presents a new and interesting phase of his grand and heroic character—a character than which no more perfect model exists among living men." Oh, dear! How F. F. Viish all over. Fuss and feathers; pompadour and strut; brag and sawing! And the man upon whom this adulation is thus heaped is a traitor, who for four years has been attempting the destruction of that Government which made him the man he is. Grand heroes by the tens of thousands have fallen during his infamous attempt: the twenty thousand graves at Andersonville enclose the remains of greater heroes than he; and more perfect models of character exist in every ten of the hundreds of thousands of the "boys in blue" who did battle so bravely for their country.

Gen. Lee did wisely in his acceptance of the position offered him, and probably the College will prosper under his Presidency. But beyond that the less said the better. He did nothing wonderful in the act—the trustees themselves call the work of education an "holy work"—and the terms of adulation in which his acceptance is heralded abroad will disgust no one more than the General himself.

We learn from R. R. Bolling, Esq., that the adjourned session of the Spring term of the Court of Appeals will open on Tuesday, the 19th inst. Hon. Wm. Sampson is the presiding judge.

**ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE**—The October number of this Magazine has reached us. It is a welcome visitor for it is, as usual, beautifully embellished and filled with refining, instructive and amusing reading. It should be admitted to the intimacy of every family.

Dan Castillo with his great show will soon be in Frankfort. September the 20th is not far off. In the travels of this Circus it is being well received everywhere. Its performances are highly spoken of and are of the most amusing and interesting character. The grand historical carriage, formerly belonging to Queen Victoria, attracts universal attention. It is a magnificent affair and well worth seeing. Remember the day of its coming.

**THE HIPPOTHEATREZONOMADON**—There is such promise in this highly suggestive cognomen, that to praise the affair would be a work of supererogation. Then the advertisement is so close at hand, telling of the great wonders and beauties of the mammoth combination exhibition, that there is no use in adding inducements to attend. We believe this circus is all it claims to be and that its patrons will be highly entertained and amused by all that they see and hear. The Programme is full and varied enough to please all. Wednesday, September 20th, is the day.

**HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON**—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that Herschell V. Johnson was recently talking very blatant treason in the presence of sundry gentlemen. One of them finally interrupted him and told him he could not talk so in Washington. Mr. Johnson said he had been pardoned by the President, and he knew of no power which could prevent him from expressing his sentiments. The gentleman replied that he did know of a power which could prevent him, namely, the presence and strength of a loyal man who would not tolerate the utterance of treason in his presence. Shortly afterwards Mr. Johnson privately inquired the name of the person who had so abruptly silenced him, and was told that it was Major General John W. Geary.

**THE EXPIRATION LAW OF KENTUCKY DECLINED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL**—At the August election in Kentucky, Dr. Burkitt, of Bracken county went to the polls to vote; his vote was challenged, and he was required to take the "Expatriation oath," which he did. A man named McCarty, who stood by to say to him "you swore to a lie." Dr. Burkitt brought an action of slander against McCarty—The defendant demurred to the petition on the ground that the act was unconstitutional, and the oath a nullity, and, therefore, the words were not actionable. The demurer was argued by Col. R. B. Carpenter and Hon. H. Stanton for the defendant, and by Hon. W. C. Marshall for the plaintiff. The Court, Judge Doniphon, presiding, decided the act to be unconstitutional and dismissed the petition. The plaintiff took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, where the question will be finally disposed of.

## MARRIED.

On the evening of the 12th inst. by the Rev. John N. Norton, at the house of the bride's mother, JAMES M. SIMMONDS, to Miss MARY C. LEE.

On the 13th inst., in Ascension Church, by the same, STEPHEN A. SCARCE, of Franklin County to Miss FLORENCE C. SAMUEL, of Frankfort.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

## \$200 REWARD.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Wasber, in Morganfield, Butler county, Ky., and am his now Justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailor of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D., 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Sept. 15-3m.

**COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!**



**THE MAMMOTH COMBINATION**  
**HIPPOTHEATREZONOMADON!!**  
**AND CIRCUS,**  
**Will Exhibit at**  
**FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, SEP. 20, '65.**

Newport, Sept. 12. Independence, Sept. 13. Crittenden, Sept. 14. Falmouth, Sept. 15. Cynthia, Sept. 16. Paris, Sept. 18. Georgetown, Sept. 19. Versailles, Sept. 21.

**ALL GENUINE NAMES ON BILL!**<br

